

# CHINA



# MAIL.

Established February, 1845.  
With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXIII. No. 4294. 號六月四年七十七百八千一英 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1877. 日三十月二年丑丁 PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

## AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

**LONDON:**—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill, GOLDSON & GOSCH, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E. C. SAMUEL DRAGON & Co., 160 & 164, Leadenhall Street.

**NEW YORK:**—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

**AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:**—GORDON & GOSCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

**SAN FRANCISCO** and American Ports generally:—BRAM & BLACK, San Francisco.

**CHINA:**—SWATOW, QUELON & CAMPBELL, Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., Foochow, HEDGE & Co., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, Manila, C. HENNINGSEN & Co., Macao, L. A. DA GAMA.

## Bank.

### HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$5,000,000 Dollars.  
RESERVE FUND, \$500,000 Dollars.

#### COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—H. HOFFMANN, Esq.  
Deputy Chairman—F. D. SASSON, Esq.  
E. R. BELLIOS, Esq. WILHELM REINERS, Esq.  
W. H. FORD, Esq. ED. TOBIN, Esq.  
HOB. W. KESWICK, Esq.  
A. MUIVER, Esq.

#### CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, .. THOMAS JACKSON, Esq. Manager.  
Shanghai, .. EWEN CAMERON, Esq.  
LONDON BANKERS:—London and County Bank.

#### HONGKONG.

#### INTEREST ALLOWED

ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.  
On Fixed Deposits:—  
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "  
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

#### LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.  
Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,  
No. 1, Queen's Road East,  
Hongkong, March 29, 1876.

## Notices of Firms

### NOTICE.

MR. DALTON SAYLE was admitted a Partner in our Firm on the 31st of July, 1876.

SAYLE & Co.  
Hongkong, March 16, 1877. ap16

### NOTICE.

WE have this Day Established a Branch of our Firm at SHANGHAI, under the Management of Mr. ALFRED F. O. KNAUBS, who will sign for us by Procuration.

CARLOWITZ & Co.  
Canton and Hongkong, April 1, 1877.

### NOTICE.

MR. EDWARD BURNIE will Conduct the BUSINESS of my Office, during my Temporary Absence from the Colony.

R. H. CAIRNS, Surveyor to Local Offices, and Lloyd's Register of Shipping,  
2, Club Chambers,  
Hongkong, March 17, 1877. ap18

## UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

### NOTICE.

DURING the Temporary Absence of the Undersigned, Mr. EDWARD MOORE will act as Secretary of the Society in Hongkong.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
N. J. EDE, Secretary.  
Hongkong, April 2, 1877. ap17

## VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

ON and after the 16th day of November, 1876, and until further notice, the BUSINESS of the above-named DISPENSARY will be carried on by the Undersigned.

WM. CRICKSHANK, Manager.  
Hongkong, November 21, 1876.

## Auctions.

### FURNITURE SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

### SATURDAY,

the 7th April, 1877, at 2 o'clock p.m., at No. 11, Old Bailey Street, the Residence of J. SOUTHERN, Esq.—

The whole of his Household FURNITURE, comprising: Rep Covered Chairs, Couches, Mirrors, Clocks, Carpets, Sideboard, Mahogany Wardrobe with Mirror Door, Marble-top Dressing Table, and Washstands, Iron Bedsteads.

&c., &c., &c.

### 1 HARMONIUM.

Catalogues will be issued, and the Furniture will be on view on the Morning of the Sale.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots with all faults and errors of description, at Purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

Hongkong, April 2, 1877. ap7

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

### SATURDAY,

the 7th day of April, 1877, at 2 o'clock p.m., at his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,—

An Invoice of JAPANESE LACQUERED WARE, Ivory Carvings, Brasses, Porcelain Ware, Tortoise-shell Ware, Cabinets, Glove Boxes, Desks, Jewellery Boxes, Inlaid Cabinets, Vases, Tea Sets, Cups, Buttons, Studs, Lookets, Bracelets, Necklaces, Brooches, Earrings, Mother-of-Pearl Ornaments, &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, April 3, 1877. ap7

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

### THURSDAY,

the 12th April, 1877, at 2 o'clock p.m.,—

ON THE SPOT

(Unless previously disposed of by Private Sale).

That Piece or Parcel of GROUND, situate in Queen's Road East, Registered in Land Office as Inland Lot No. 64, comprising 10,000 square feet, measuring from North to South 100 feet, and from East to West 100 feet, with a substantial Brick Dwelling House and Out-houses built thereon, known as "Carlton House." Annual Crown Rent, \$131.40.

And, That Piece or Parcel of GROUND, situate in Queen's Road East, Registered in Land Office as Inland Lot No. 768, comprising 6,000 square feet, measuring from North to South 150 feet, and from East to West 40 feet, with a substantial Brick Godown built thereon.

Also, That Piece or Unbuilt Levelled GROUND, attached to the above Lot, and Registered in Land Office as same Inland Lot No. 768, comprising 6,000 square feet, measuring from North to South 150 feet, and from East to West 40 feet. Annual Crown Rent, \$185.08, for Inland Lot No. 768.

TERMS.—One-half of the purchase money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, and the remainder on completion of the Deed of Transfer. The Buildings will be at purchaser's risk after the fall of the hammer.

Hongkong, March 18, 1877. ap12

## Intimations.

### DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. STOUT intends visiting JAPAN shortly, and would be glad if those who wish to Consult him professionally would make an appointment for an Early Day.

HOURS FOR CONSULTATION:  
8 a.m. to 4 p.m.  
No. 1, Alexandra Terrace.

Hongkong, April 4, 1877.

### NOTICE.

NEITHER Captain FORBES nor the AGENTS or OWNERS of the American Barque "GARIBOLDI" will be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBTS contracted by the Crew.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, February 28, 1877.

## Intimations.

### THE MEDICAL HALL.

27, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

ESTABLISHED 1853.

TH. KOFFER, Proprietor.

Hongkong, April 28, 1876. ap28

## HONGKONG.

### Chs. J. GAUPP & Co.

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS,

38, Queen's Road,

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,

CHRONOMETERS,

&c., &c., &c.

Carefully Repaired, Cleaned and accurately

rated under guarantee.

All Repairs in the above line done at reasonable rates and with despatch.

Hongkong, May 1, 1876. tt.

## NOTICE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have been

Appointed SOLE AGENTS for

China and Japan, for

JOSEPH STARKER, LONDON,

Manufacturer of GOLD and SILVER LACES,

Embroidery, &c., and Military and

Naval Appointments of every

Description.

A Stock of these Goods will be kept on

hand, for the Regiments stationed here,

as well as for the ENGLISH and AMERICAN

NAVIES.

Hongkong, March 14, 1877. ap14

## HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO

STEAMBOAT COMPANY,

LIMITED.

COMMENCING ON FRIDAY Next, the

16th Instant, the Steamer PUWAN

will Run as a Night Boat between HONG-

KONG and CANTON, leaving Hongkong

on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at

5.30 p.m., and CANTON on Tuesdays, Thurs-

days, and Sundays, at 5.00 p.m.

By Order, P. A. DA COSTA,

Secretary.

Hongkong, March 14, 1877.

## NOTICE.

LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM

TRANSIT INSURANCE Co.

THE BUSINESS of this COMPANY has

This Day been Transferred to THE

MARINE INSURANCE Co. of 20, OLD

BROAD STREET, LONDON.

By Order of the Proprietors,

WILLIAM HUNT,

Secretary.

137, Leadenhall Street,

LONDON,

1st January, 1877.

THE MARINE INSURANCE Co.

20, Old Broad Street,

LONDON,

1st January, 1877.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000 STERLING.

RESERVE FUND, £340,000

WITH Reference to the foregoing Adver-

tisement THE MARINE INSUR-

ANCE Co. has This Day taken over the

Business of the LONDON & ORIENTAL

STEAM TRANSIT Co., and has Appointed

Mr. A. MUIVER as its AGENT in HONG-

KONG.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

ROBERT J. LODGE,

Manager.

Hongkong, February 18, 1877. au17

## NOTIFICATION.

INSPECTORATE GENERAL OF CUSTOMS,

PEKING, 20th March, 1877.

THE FIRST of APRIL having been sanc-

tioned by Imperial Decree as the

date for the Opening of ICHANG, WU-

WENTOW and PAHROI to Foreign Trade,

the Customs Houses there will on that day

commence the transaction of business.

In this connection the following appoint-

ments have been made:—

Mr. T. DICK to be Customs Officer at Ichang

" F. E. WOODWARD " " " Wuhu

" H. E. HOBSON " " " Wenchow

" E. McKENZIE " " " Pakhoi

Arrangements have not yet been com-

pleted for the Discharge and Shipment of

Cargo at Sha-shi, Li-shi-kow, Wu-shih,

Hu-kow, An-king and Ta-tung. Due notice

will hereafter be given.

By Order of the Inspector General of

Customs, COLIN JAMIESON,

Chief Secretary, Officiating.

## Intimations.

### PACIFIC MAIL S. S. COMPANY.

ON SATURDAY, the 7th Instant, the

COMPANY'S OFFICES will be RE-

MOVED to our Premises No. 9, Praya

Central.

RUSSELL & Co.,

Agts.

Hongkong, April 5, 1877. ap12

## BILLIARDS.

MONS. PIERRE CARME, the Cham-  
pion Cannon Player of the World,  
will give Three Exhibitions at the HONG-  
KONG HOTEL, on THURSDAY the 5th,  
FRIDAY the 6th, and SATURDAY the 7th  
Instant, Commencing Each Evening at  
8 o'clock. The GAME will be 1,000 Points  
up, when Mons. Carme offers to any Gentle-  
man 500 Points who wishes to play him.  
After the Game, Mons. Carme will Show  
some Fancy Shots.

Admission:—Season Ticket, \$4.  
" Single Ticket, 2.

Seats can be secured at the Office of the

Hongkong Hotel.

Hongkong, April 2, 1877.

## G. O. ROGERS, DENTAL SURGEON.

No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD,

Begs to inform his Friends that he intends

being ABSENT from HONGKONG for Six

or Eight Weeks, leaving early in APRIL.

Hongkong, March 12, 1877.

## KWONG HING CHEUNG & Co.,

COAL MERCHANTS.

Have always on hand for Sale every

description of COAL at Moderate Prices.

Mr. ARYON has been appointed Manager,

and all Orders addressed to him at 57,

Praya, or to Mr. FAT JACK, at 30, Hing

Lung Street, will receive immediate atten-

tion.

Hongkong, March 19, 1877. me19

## TO THE MERCHANT COMMUNITY OF HONGKONG.

GENTLEMEN.—We have always been of

opinion that to conduct business properly and

amicably a regular system should be estab-

lished whereby goods can be paid for by an

acknowledged rule fair to everybody. You

are no doubt aware that for years past the

dollar question has been a very troublesome

one. Dollars are imported into the Colony

from various sources and of various standards.

The Government of Hongkong, in conjunc-

tion with the High Officers of Canton, have

issued notices ordering Chinese to receive the

American and the Mexican dollars in pay-

ment for goods irrespective of weight; they

are accordingly used here without any diffi-

culty, but the Chinese Merchants of other

Ports come here, and they will only pay for

their goods in dollars at current rate, or

by weight. We sometimes offer dollars, in

payment of business transacted, to foreign

firms, but although good, they are declined.

Traders from other parts are kept away from

doing business in the Colony on this account;

hence the great dullness of trade at present.

With a proper system we feel confident the

trade, which is daily dwindling down, will

speedily revive. We ask you, Gentlemen,

to consider the matter and call a meeting to



## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

## COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

S. S. IRAQUADDY.

## NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. *Opornic*, from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees, before 11 o'clock to-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underigned.

Goods remaining undelivered after Tuesday, the 10th inst., at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

H. DU POUVEY, Agent.

Hongkong, April 5, 1877. ap10

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. *Japan*, Captain H. DE SMIDT, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby requested to send their Bills of Lading to the Underigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding her discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, April 4, 1877. ap11

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. *Argyll*, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send their Bills of Lading to the Underigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding her discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, April 4, 1877. ap11

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be responsible for any Debts contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

ALLEN BAKER, American barque, Captain S. Baker. — Rosario & Co.

MATTHEW BAKER, American ship, Captain David Plumer. — Siemens & Co.

ROSENA, American 3-m. schooner, Capt. C. W. Hansen. — Arnold, Karberg & Co.

EDRO, British barque, Capt. George W. Tozer. — Arnold, Karberg & Co.

WINDERS, British ship, Capt. Mann. — Meyer & Co.

IRIS, Dutch schooner, Captain J. Werterfeld. — Order.

ROSSETTA McNEIL, American barque, Captain Brown. — Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.

ABONAUT, British ship, Captain John Anderson. — Meyer & Co.

Today's Advertisements.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Underigned has received instructions from H. M. Naval Store-keeper, to sell by Public Auction, on

WEDNESDAY,

the 11th April, 1877, at 11 o'clock a.m., at H. M. NAVAL YARD, —

SUNDRY NAVAL & VICTUAL-LING STORES, comprising: Old Iron, Hoses, Glass, Lignum-vite, and India Rubber, Washing and Ice Making Machines, Galvanised Iron Baths, Provisions, Clothing Implements, &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, Government Auctioneer.

Hongkong, April 6, 1877. ap11

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

April 6, *Glascow*, British steamer, 1649, T. Jackson, Liverpool Feb. 16, via ports of call, and Singapore March 28, General. — BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

April 6, *Tehing Teing*, Chinese gunboat, from Macao.

March 6, *Carmen*, Spanish barque, 200, Sta. Coloma, Manila March 27, Saginawood. — BRANPAO & Co.

April 6, *Agamemnon*, British steamer, 1660, Jas. Wilding, Shanghai April 1, and Amoy 5, General. — BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

April 6, *Chinhiang*, British steamer, 789, Hogg, Saigon April 1, Rio. — STEINER & Co.

## DEPARTURES.

Apr. 6, *Washi*, for Hoihow.

6, *Windermere*, for Hoihow.

6, *Norva*, for Swatow.

6, *Tylo*, for Yokohama.

6, *Golden Hope*, for Bangkok.

6, *Amoy*, for Shanghai.

6, *Flintshire*, for Amoy.

## CLEARED.

*Lina*, for Taiwan.

*San Lorenzo*, for Manila.

*Benary*, for Foochow.

*Rajamattianhar*, for Bangkok.

## PASSENGERS.

## DEPARTED.

Per *Tylo*, for Yokohama, Mrs. Cowles, Mr. and Mrs. Morrison, Mr. Vasek and son, Messrs. Hodgkins, Harcourt and E. Sikor.

Per *Amoy*, for Shanghai, Mrs. Krabbe, and Mrs. A. N. Onyiah.

Per *Norva*, for Swatow, 157 Chinese.

Per *Washi*, for Hoihow, 20 Chinese.

## TO DEPART.

Per *Benary*, for Foochow, 2 Chinese.

Per *Rajamattianhar*, for Bangkok, 2 Europeans and 376 Chinese.

## SHIPPING REPORTS.

The Spanish barque *Carmen* reports: N.E. wind throughout the passage.

The British steamer *Agamemnon* reports: Light N.E. winds and hazy weather and smooth sea.

The British steamer *Chinhiang* reports: Left Saigon at 8 p.m. on the 1st, arrived in Hongkong at 1.50 p.m. to-day. Had strong Northerly winds and head sea as far as Cape Padaran, thence to Hainan light N.E. winds and dull weather, thence to port strong N.E. winds and head sea. In Port. — *Stra. Ocean*, *Cairnmuir*, *Yangtze*, *Pearl*, *Jeddah*, *Montgomeryshire*, and *Tartar*. *Stra. Cyphrenes* arrived as we left.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close:—

For SHANGHAI.—

Per *IRAQUADDY*, at 11 a.m., on Saturday, the 7th inst. Late letters received from 11.10 to 11.30.

For SWATOW, AMOY, TAIWAN, AND TAMSUI.—

Per *TAIWAN*, at 5 p.m., on Saturday, the 7th inst.

For SHANGHAI.—

Per *GLAUCUS*, at 5 p.m. To-morrow, the 7th inst.

For HAIPHONG.—

Per *Barque BREMA*, at 3.30 p.m., on Wednesday, the 11th inst.

MAILS BY THE ENGLISH PACKET.—

The English Contract Packet *KHIVA*, will be despatched with the Mails for Europe, &c., on THURSDAY, the 12th inst.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:—

Wednesday, 11th inst.—

5 p.m., Money Order Office closes.

6 p.m., Post Office closes except the Night Box, which remains open all night.

Thursday, 12th inst.—

7 a.m., Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m., Post Office closes except for Late Letters. Registry of Letters ceases.

10.15 a.m., Letters may be posted with to LATA FEE of 18 cents extra Postage till

11 a.m., when the Post Office Closes entirely.

11.30 a.m., Letters (but Letters only addressed to the United Kingdom via Brindisi or to Singapore, may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 48 cents extra postage, till

11.50 a.m., when the Mail is finally closed.

Hongkong, April 5, 1877. ap12

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.—

The French Contract Packet *DJEMNAH*, will be despatched from Hongkong on THURSDAY, the 12th inst., with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, via Marseilles; to Saigon, Singapore, Batavia, Galle, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Aden, Seychelles, Réunion, Mauritius, Suva, and Alexandria. This is the best opportunity for forwarding Correspondence to E. Africa, the Cape, St. Helena, and Ascension.

Letters may also be forwarded to INDIA by this Packet.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:—

Wednesday, 11th inst.—

5 p.m., Money Order Office closes. Post Office closes except the Night Box, which remains open all night.

Thursday, 12th inst.—

7 a.m., Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m., Registry of Letters ceases.

11 a.m., Post Office closes except for Late Letters.

11.10 a.m., Letters (but Letters only except those to and through Australia may be posted on payment of a Late Fee of 18 cents extra postage, until

11.30 a.m., when the Post Office Closes entirely.

Hongkong, April 5, 1877. ap13

## General Memoranda.

SUNDAY, April 8.—

Daylight.—*Taiwan* leaves for Coast Ports and Formosa.

TUESDAY, April 10.—

Goods per *Iravaddy* undelivered after Noon, subject to rent and landing charges.

WEDNESDAY, April 11.—

11 a.m.—Sale of Sundries at Govt. Store.

THURSDAY, April 12.—

Noon.—English Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.

2 p.m.—Sale of Ground, at Queen's Road East.

FRIDAY, April 13.—

Noon.—General Weekly Sale by Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.

SATURDAY, April 14.—

3 p.m.—American Mail leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

FRIDAY, April 13.—

Terred leaves for Manila on or about this date.

TUESDAY, May 1.—

3 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

## MEMOR. FOR TO-MORROW.

## Shipping.

Noon.—*Iravaddy* leaves for Shanghai.

## Auctions.

2 p.m.—Furniture Sale, at No. 11, Old Bailey Street.

2 p.m.—Sale of Japanese Curios, &c., at Mr. J. M. Armstrong's Sale Room.

## THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Established A.D. 1841.

A. S. WATSON & Co., FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS, IMPORTERS

OF DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, NURSERY REQUISITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH, AMERICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT MEDICINES.

MANUFACTURERS OF Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water, Gingerade, Potass Water, Sarsaparilla Water, and other Aerated Waters.

The Manufactory is under direct and continuous European Supervision.

Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

The publication of this issue commenced at 7.30 p.m.

## THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1877.

The authorities in the Straits Settlements are considering some further legislation in regard to the Chinese. We have already noticed the Chinese Immigrants' Bill, the Crimping Bill, and the motion for the suppression of Secret Societies, all introduced into the Legislative Council of the Settlements within the last few months, and now a measure has been brought forward, and has passed its second reading, to amend the Preservation of the Peace Ordinance of 1873.

The Bill amends Section 15 of that Ordinance, some of the formalities and requisite proofs being omitted, and the Governor is empowered to deport persons whose presence in the Settlements he is satisfied is dangerous to the public safety and peace. It is believed that the measure will deal another effective blow to the Secret Societies. Great difficulty has been experienced in getting at the wire-pullers and others, who originated riots and lawless proceedings, through the impossibility of getting Chinamen to give evidence against each other in such matters. It was stated in the course of the discussion on the Bill, for instance, that the main instigator in the late Post-Office riots was perfectly well known, but nothing could be done to him. It was known that at a certain hour he had left his shop and led a body of "Samsoes," or fighting-men, to attack the Chinese Post-office; that he had called on the crowd to assist, and then, when he saw the riot fairly started, had disappeared. This man was now at large in the settlements, and had suffered no punishment simply because the Chinese would not give evidence against him, although it is mainly through him that about a couple of hundred of his countrymen are in prison, and that some of them have been shot.

Had the measure in question been in force, the Governor would have been able to seize this man and deport him from the Colony. The measure will not only enable the Governor to inflict punishment for offences actually committed, but will also enable him to prevent the recurrence of riots and lawless proceedings by the deportation of the dangerous individuals who threaten the disturbance of the peace. No doubt also the very fact of "headmen," and other important members of the Chinese community being liable to be summarily arrested and deported at any moment, will tend to make these individuals particularly careful of their proceedings. An objection was raised to the Bill that it applied to naturalised British subjects as well as foreigners. It was pointed out, however, that it was scarcely possible to exclude naturalised British subjects from the provisions of the Bill, because the majority of the well-to-do Chinese in the settlements had been naturalised in order that they might enjoy the privilege of sailing their vessels under British colours and have the general protection of the British Government. The Colonial Secretary in supporting the Bill said,—what is no doubt a gratifying statement to Englishmen—"that very large numbers of Chinese in the Straits had been naturalised, and the numbers of these persons in Singapore, Penang and Malacca must be something very large. Almost all the towkays and traders, who hold ships, are naturalised." It was also urged as an objection to the measure that it was unconstitutional. For our own part we are unable to appreciate this objection as applied in this case. The same law as this one now sought to be introduced is in existence in Hongkong, and it is proposed to be introduced into the Straits to remedy a most unconstitutional state of things there. Secret Societies of foreigners which usurp the powers of Government, and set at defiance, when it pleases them, law and order, can scarcely expect to be dealt with very tenderly or in the same way as law-abiding and peaceable citizens. The measure provides for pains and penalties which bear no comparison whatever in severity with

those to which offenders of this class are subjected in China, where the penalty of simply being a member of a Secret Society is death. It is also scarcely more harsh or unconstitutional than the suspension of the *habes corpus* Act—a step which the British Government has taken within recent times for the sake of peace and order in the United Kingdom. We think the measure a very good one, and one much needed in the Settlements under existing circumstances.

A STRIKING illustration of the intensely conservative spirit of the Chinese Government even in matters where foreigners are not so directly concerned is afforded in the *Peking Gazette* of the 13th February. It seems that a memorial had been sent in from the Governor of Kwangtung, stating that the Canton Literary Examiners were returning to Peking by sea. Hereupon a decree is issued bringing the examiners severely to task for this alarming departure from the established order of things. "According to regulation," says the decree, "the Literary Examiners sent to the various provinces should travel by the post roads, but of late years the Examiners sent to Canton have made it a practice, when returning to Peking after fulfilling their mission, to allege illness as a reason for travelling by sea, in complete disregard of the standing regulation. As the Chief and Assistant Examiners in the present instance have already set out on their journey, no further notice need be taken in their case; but for the future the practice is forbidden." This is conservatism with a vengeance!

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

We are requested to state that 16 cent stamps are to be had at the Post Office.

Mrs Justice Snowden sat in the Supreme Court to-day to try a few cases in Summary Jurisdiction, but they were unimportant and of no interest, being almost entirely among Chinese litigants and involving no weighty questions.

The demolition of the houses on the ground known as Rangel's property is nearly complete, and we must congratulate the Government on its wisdom for having secured such a splendid site for the erection of the new Central School. Spacious as the new building will be, it is almost certain to be filled, even if allowance is given for the accommodation of 700 boys, as we know the school is so highly appreciated that admission into it is regarded as a great privilege. Having regard, therefore, to the demand for accommodation, we may suggest that the Government will do well to devote as much of this spacious area as possible to school-room purposes, and if a playground for the boys is deemed necessary, we think the present waste ground under the bank of Bridges Street could be easily converted into a place of recreation. As that vacant space at present stands, it is both a danger and an eye-sore, and to our unprofessional mind, we believe its conversion into a beautiful playground for the boys of the Central School would not cost more than two or three thousand dollars. The ground is unsuitable for building sites, and it may be as well utilised in the way we mention as allowed to lie waste as at present.

THEFTS of an easy and safe kind, which are seldom followed by shot-drill or a bread-and-water diet, are most commonly practised by a certain class of unprofessional and cautious thieves; and we may note that a member of this class has lately been exercising his wits in this Colony. A written order for a box of cigars was handed by a Chinaman to a foreign firm the other day, purporting to be from a gentleman in the Spanish Consulate, and the weeds were accordingly supplied. Upon the bill being presented, however, it was discovered that the gentleman whose name was thus forged or falsified had never given any order; and the transaction then became revealed as a small swindle perpetrated by means of the courtesy which characterises foreign business in this Colony when transacted amongst honest men. The order was in very neat handwriting—an accomplished feat by the way, possessed by many of the swindling order—and the initials of the signature were incorrectly given, probably in order to escape a charge of forgery if detected. Other instances of this mean swindler's ingenuity than the one above noticed are becoming known; and we would caution those concerned against a too confident spirit. It is to be hoped that such practices may yet lead to the punishment of those persons indulging in them, as the dealings of honest men may be much hampered by their continuance. Every house will, like the Banks, have to keep its book of signatures.

MONS. OAKES gave his first exhibition of skill as a billiard player at the Hongkong Hotel last night, before some fifty or sixty admirers of the game. The exhibition took place in one of the private rooms in the Hotel on a table and with balls hired from a local firm for the occasion. Every one present was, we believe, delighted with the *Professeur's*

performances, which were, indeed, simply marvellous. The greater part of the evening was occupied with a match between Mons. Carmo and a local player, the former giving the latter 500 points and managing to secure his 1000 before his opponent had put together a hundred. One break of the Professor's reached about two hundred and fifty. Cautions which to even a good player would appear almost impossible were performed by him with the greatest ease. A favourite plan of his was to get the balls together in the corner, when by the gentlest of touches he would run up a goodly number of points, and then, the balls having got a little wide, off one would go to the end of the board and come back again into the most convenient position imaginable. One peculiar stroke,—the *massé*, we believe, it is called,—he frequently made never failed to draw forth applause. In it the balls are in a straight line almost or quite touching each other, and by striking with the cue held perpendicularly the stroke ball touches the centre one, scarcely disturbing it, then makes a half circle round it, and cannons to the third ball. Cannons of the cushion were also made in a most surprising manner. At the conclusion of the game Mons. Carmo gave a still more wonderful exhibition of fancy shots. First of all the balls were made to "kiss" in the corners of the table under the most remarkable conditions. Then a ball was made to cannon off a second on to a third placed in a hat held some distance above the table. One of the most amusing of the exhibitions was to place a ball on a bell supported on the head of a person seated beside the table, and then to strike it off by a cannon made from the table; a similar trick was performed when the ball was placed on the bowl of a pipe held in a person's mouth. A number of balls were also struck off quickly one after the other, and, having traversed the table several times without "kissing," all finally stopped in a corner previously chalked out. Twelve bottles were afterwards placed on the table, and the balls having been struck off in succession, none touched the bottles, but all found their way to a particular corner of the table. Cannons were also made from off one table to another, the ball having to clear a space of some three feet, besides passing through a hoop covered with thin paper and striking another ball on the further table. The Professor is advertised to give another exhibition to-night and a third to-morrow night.

## Police Intelligence.

(Before James Russell, Esq.)

April 6, 1877.

## OBSTRUCTION.

Chan A Tung, and Shin A Po, runners to Chinese boarding-houses, were charged with having gone on board the steamer *Glauca*, before her arrival at her anchorage, to the obstruction of her navigation. Fined \$5 each.

## WRANGLING.

Low Ang and another, chair-coolies, were charged with making a disturbance in front of the Stag Hotel. Fined 25 cents each.

## BASE COINS.

Ching A Wan, a money-changer at Yow-mate, was again brought up for having passed some thirteen base coins, and after further evidence, the defendant was committed for trial.

## LARCENY.

Wong A Sin, a billiard marker at the United Club, again appeared to answer the charge of stealing a pair of silver bangles and other ornaments from a fellow servant. Mr. Wm. Goldbourn, a clerk in the Gaol and Hon. Secretary to the Club, was examined, but there was no evidence against the defendant, who was consequently discharged.

## A DEPORTED MAN.

Lo A Sin, a cook, was charged with having returned from self-deportation under a conditional pardon. The defendant was convicted in September 1875 of robbery with violence. He was sent to two years' hard labour, but was released on a conditional pardon on the 9th December 1876. He was ordered to be committed to Gaol to serve out the commuted portion of his sentence.

## MORE OBSTRUCTION.

The owners of 31 boats were summoned by F. C. J. Sier for obstructing the steamer *Guerrero* as she came in from the North. There were so many boats hanging on to her that she was obliged to drop her anchor a good way off from her usual anchorage. The case was remanded.

## SCHOOL.

The following is an abridged translation of a letter published in the *Manila Mirror* from its correspondent:—

Sooloo, March 4, 1877.

Just after the departure of the last mail, the engineers commenced to prepare the ground upon which the first brick building is to be constructed here. Captain Rota, assisted by Lieut. Briones, have displayed much activity, and the foundation and the plan of a barrack can now be seen, which will have 80 metres of front by 6 deep, which it is expected will be ready in the course of a little more than one month, when the detachment of engineers and part of a company of artillery will be transferred thither from the fort Alfonso XII, which is now regarded as the worst part of the town, so far as its sanitary conditions are concerned. The new intrenchment constructed by a few soldiers, under the direction of the Lieut. Col. Marina, is built of old barrels filled with sand, and its ditch is very properly arranged, with a door to shut up at night. I am quite certain that the diseases of the troops will be reduced to

one-half so soon as the fort Alfonso XII is evacuated and destroyed altogether, and that of Princesa constructed, of brick with good dormitories, and the rest of the troops furnished with good quarters.

The gunboats *Calamianes* and *Paragua* sailed for a cruise on the 5th February, and returned on the 15th of the same, having been at Tandii, Tulayan, Malabun, Parang, Siasat, and some other places; they were well received everywhere. The *Minna* arrived on the 5th February from Siasat with about 380 piculs of Mother of Pearl Shell, and 200 piculs Biche de Mer, (articles which are growing in importance here); she sailed again on the 7th for Singapore. The gunboats *Arayat* and *Andoro* arrived from Zamboanga on the 9th February, having in tow the small German steamer *Tony*, which sailed for Siasat on the afternoon of the following day. The gunboats sailed also on the 11th for Tawi-tawi with the object



adjuster, with provision for appeal, in case of dispute, to an arbitrator. Against this innovation a very energetic protest has been issued by a large number of marine insurance companies and underwriters, who declare that such an arrangement substitutes shifting ground of individual opinion. But it seems to us that it is precisely because the law as it is at present stands affords no "firm basis" on which to rest, that this attempt to get outside of it by a special contract has been made. As a general rule it is no doubt in the highest degree desirable that the protection of the law should not be set aside; and what we should like to see is such a simplification of the law on this subject as would entirely remove the necessity for any special contract. There is another point in the Liverpool bond, to which exception is taken. One of its clauses requires the consignee of cargo which is subject to a general average contribution to make a money deposit, to be placed in the joint names of the shipowner and the average adjuster, before he can receive delivery of his goods. The objecting insurance companies and underwriters, on the other hand, urge the use of what is known as Lloyd's bond, by which the consignee merely enters into an engagement to pay when called upon. "The proper and respective proportion of any general average" to which he may be subject. It is to be remembered, however, that for the general average charge the shipowner has a lien upon the cargo, which he gives up when delivery is made to the consignee, and he is perfectly entitled to ask that, before relinquishing that lien, some other equally good security should be given to him.—*Economist*.

## RAJAH BROOKE.

(Spectator.)

Miss Jacob must have been met by a somewhat difficult problem on the threshold of her work. The story she had to tell is on one side the most romantic, on the other, perhaps, the most dreary of our time. Its hero is a figure like one of Charlemagne's paladins, or Queen Elizabeth's sea-captains, when he is sailing the seas and ruling wild tribes; an angry, querulous, and slightly unreasonable gentleman, when he is struggling for recognition and action as a member of the Cabinet Ministers and cautious member of the House of Commons. What Miss Jacob has done is to give long extracts from the Rajah's journals and letters, setting out his views of his own position, and of the duty of England towards him as he saw it again and again, and from the despatches and minutes of the various statesmen and officials who had from time to time to consider the question in its different bearings. And we cannot but feel that this part of the book may prove too heavy for the average reader, and so that the brave story may spread less far, and strike less deeply, than we should have desired. But having said so much, we have no further fault to find. Miss Jacob tells us she has aimed as far as possible at making the book an autobiography, and she has used her materials excellently, on the whole, allowing the Rajah to paint his own portrait, and supplying the side-lights and background with the skill of a practised writer, and the tact of a high-bred lady.

This skill and tact are nowhere more apparent than in the opening of the book. The temptations to linger over reminiscences of schoolfellows, and stories of doubtful value prophetic of future distinction, which get most of the narrators, are successfully resisted. In a dozen pages we get to the turning-point in Brooke's career, his first voyage in the *China* seas; and yet we have as clear an idea of the daring, affectionate, clever boy, who ran away from the school he was so fond of because his friend had left and gone to sea, and whose wild ways were a sore trial to tutors—the dashing young officer mentioned for gallantry in despatches, commanding a native cavalry corps in the first Burmah war, and invalided for a desperate wound—as though half a volume had been spent over it. He recovered very slowly from this wound, the bullet not being extracted till 1829, when his furlough was just expiring, and his commission would be forfeited unless he rejoined by a certain day. He sailed in the *Castle Huntley*, East India man, which made a bad voyage, and landed him at Madras with only twelve days to reach his regiment in Bengal, and finding it impossible to be in time, he resigned his commission and went on to China and home in the same vessel. "I lost my way into the air," he writes to his sister, "my commission into the sea, and all his evil ways." (p. 19.) They touch at Penang and other places in the Archipelago, and Brooke's imagination is on fire with all he sees. "What a field for enterprise and adventure! but not for me, for we sail on, and heed not the murmurs of ungratified curiosity." However, before he had reached home the idea of retiring some day in a vessel of his own had shaped itself in his mind, and never gave him rest till it was realised. This could not be done for some years, his father, a retired Indian civil servant, being averse to any mercantile speculation, for which he knew that his son was not fitted. At last in 1834, he so far gave way as to enable James to become part owner of a small brig and her miscellaneous cargo, in which he made a voyage to China, lost all his venture, sold his ship, and quarrelled with his partner, but worked hard and gained knowledge and experience, which served him well when his time came. His resolve was only confirmed by this failure, but it put an end to the prospect of carrying out any fresh ventures during his father's life, and the next year or two were spent at home, in the temper expressed to his friend Crickbank in the words, "I envy you. I envy every body who has anything to do that keeps gloom out of the head and the devil out of the heart." (p. 57.) The probation-time, with all its broodings and heart-searchings, ceased when in the spring of 1836, at his father's death, he became owner of £30,000, and free to follow his star. Within a few weeks he was owner of the *Royalist*, a schooner-yacht of 142 tons, in which, after a year's preliminary cruise in the Mediterranean, he started for the Eastern Archipelago in December, 1836, bent, as he writes in his farewell letter, on "doing something to add to the amount of good and happiness in the world, especially in a way suited to my wild habits, wild education, and ardent love for an undue degree of personal freedom." "I can truly say that I have no object of personal ambition; no craving for personal reward; these things sometimes attend on worthy deeds or bold enterprises, but they are at the best, but consequences, not principal objects." (p. 59.) That he was a little self-deceived in this we think comes out very clearly. He was an ambitious man if ever there was one,

but his ambition was of a noble type. He had weighed carefully what he intended, and the chances of success, before he started, and had satisfied himself that "territorial possession" is "the best, if not the only means by which to acquire a direct and powerful influence in the Archipelago; but any government instituted for the purpose must be directed to the advancement of native interests, and to the development of native resources, rather than by a flood of European colonisation." (p. 75.) In August the little *Royalist* dropped anchor at Singapore, and while refitting and making some changes in his crew, Brooke heard that one Muda Hassim, the Rajah of Sarawak, liked the English, hated the Dutch, and had lately rescued and sent home a shipwrecked crew of Englishmen. Sending on presents of sweetmeats and toys for his children, and red cloth and blankets for Muda Hassim himself, Brooke followed, feeling his way cautiously in the *Royalist* amid Ibanan pirate fleets and dangerous shoals, until on the 15th of August he was trying off Kuching, the capital of Sarawak, twenty miles up a hitherto unexplored river, and exchanging salutes with the Rajah. From this time he made his headquarters at Sarawak, running away in the *Royalist* occasionally for flying visits to other places on the coast of Borneo. He soon became confidential adviser to Muda Hassim, who had been for three years at war with rebel tribes. At the end of 1840 he consented to take the field for the Rajah with his small band of Englishmen, and in December brought the four-years war to an end, forcing all the rebel chiefs to lay down their arms, and—a harder matter—persuading Muda Hassim to accept their submission without the usual confiscations and executions. As an inducement to him to remain in the country, Muda Hassim had promised to transfer to him the government of Sarawak, and in September, 1841, the transfer was formally made, not without considerable pressure, and Brooke's reign began, though the formal ratification from the Sultan of Borneo did not arrive till a year later. And now at last he is content, and can write home, "As for the demon Time, I know not how he flies. Day succeeds day, month month, and I have no enemy, none of that longing to be employed on trifles." (p. 150.) Six years followed of steady work and internal organisation and development, and rapid and well-planned strokes at the pirate tribes who haunted the coast and neighbouring Sakarran and Sarebun rivers. The result has rarely been surpassed, for the man proved himself a born ruler, sagacious, daring, and patient. "All about me would plunge forward, and cause the shedding of blood, and innocent blood. Patience, patience, then, patience!" He has to impress on his fellows that good government will surely, but slowly, win confidence; it must be made to fit like clothes, and will impress its stamp on the people. But the avils of bad government do not cease with it, its subjects, "like a distrustful dog, snap and skulk away, long after they are blessed with a kind master."

The first and crucial reform measures was the absolute and stern prohibition of inter-tribal wars—the curse of Borneo—in all the Sarawak territory; the second, a simple code founded on the old Bornean laws, which was published at once, and administered in open Court at Kuching, in which native officers sat as Judges, under the presidency of the Rajah himself. Next, trade was encouraged, as far as the small means at Brooke's disposal allowed, and settlers flocked in from all sides to Sarawak as to a city of refuge, until in the summer of 1846, when the Admiral of the station, Sir T. Cochrane, visited Kuching to inspect and report home, the population of Kuching had risen from 1,500 to upwards of 12,000, mud huts had been replaced by handsome houses, life and property were safe, the people lightly taxed, contented, and loyal, while peace reigned in all her borders.

Brooke visited England in 1847, and was received with acclamation by the whole country. He went to Windsor and was knighted, and returned as Consul-General of Borneo, Commissioner of Trade, and Governor of the new settlement of Labuan, founded at his suggestion. But now, when his fortunes seemed secure, came six years of adversity. Fierce attacks commenced in Parliament on him and his Government. Joseph Hume and Cobden became the tools of discharged agents and jealous traders, and, in spite of refutation after refutation, and the unanimous witness of every naval officer who had been employed on the station, misrealised one weak Government after another, until they had obtained a Commission of Inquiry on the spot, before whom Brooke was to appear and justify his proceedings against the pirate tribes, and his position as British Consul-General and Commissioner for Trade. The proceedings dragged on till 1855. The Commissioners sat at Labuan, and waited in vain for evidence in support of the charges against Brooke, while remonstrances, protests, and addresses in his favour poured in from all sides. The persecution collapsed shamefully and ignominiously, and the tardy approval of her Majesty's Government of "the manner in which you have discharged the duties entrusted to you as her Majesty's Commissioner," at length, in the autumn of 1855, reached the Rajah. But in the meantime he had been thoroughly soured, and his work crippled. No Queen's ship had visited Sarawak for years. The native chiefs, who loved him to be abandoned by England, and piracy was lifting its head again, while his private means were exhausted. While brooding over his wrongs, and the grudging amends which had been made, his perfect justification and triumph came in the most unexpected and terrible form. The Chinese colony rose on the night of February 18, 1857, burnt the Rajah's house and the public buildings, and murdered several of his officers, Brooke himself escaping by fighting his way out and swimming a creek. He threw himself at once on the warlike tribe of the Sakarran Dyaks, the pirates whom he had lately tamed, and in a few days was again in his capital, more powerful than ever, while the remnant of the Chinese had escaped over the border. His worst enemies in England were now silenced, while some frankly owned the wrong they had done him, and from that day Sarawak was safe. But her founder, stricken down by illness, was soon obliged to resign his active government, and spent his last years in a cottage on Dartmoor, purchased by funds subscribed by his admirers at home; varied only by two short visits to Sarawak, now a consular station and the depot of a powerful English Company. The dispute between Brooke and his nephew, whom he left in charge on his return to England, is lightly touched in this book, and readers are left to infer that the nephew was entirely in the wrong. The nephew was entirely in the wrong. In justice to the memory of a gallant and loyal Englishman, it should have been told that the cause of difference was the resolute opposition of

the nephew to his uncle's proposal to place Sarawak under the protection of Louis Napoleon. It would have been better to have omitted all allusion to the quarrel, or to have given the facts.

"My policy in Sarawak," writes Rajah Brooke, in 1850, "has been high-handed against evil-doers. Your ship-sloop policy is in the end a bloody and a cruel one." (Vol. II., p. 32.) Truer words were never spoken, and we could wish that the lesson were taken to heart by those who will decide England's course on this Eastern Question in 1877. In another sentence of the same date, we think he gives the key to the misunderstanding and persecution which dogged him for six years. "I have a fixedness of purpose, and a devotion to any cause I am brood, so unfortunately mixed up with a highness of temper and a snuffing playfulness, and an abhorrence of cant, that the solemn and silly will never comprehend my character, and the suspicious and worldly never will trust and always will abuse me." (II., p. 34.) His great venture was made at the moment when England was in her meanest humour as to her colonial and imperial destinies, and now that she has recovered her senses, let us trust that the life's work of James Brooke will be valued and treasured.

In the short preface by General Jacob—of all living Englishmen probably the best judge in such a cause—the pith of the book is given in five lines, with which we will conclude: "It furnishes a lesson in this government of Eastern tropics which those who have to deal with what facility a false cry can be raised, and how, in the name of humanity, humanity may suffer."

## ANOTHER DISTRESSING CASE.

The British mariner is seeing altogether too many sea-serpents, and those, too, of unnecessarily large size. A few weeks ago, we had the story of a British Captain and one of his mates who saw an immense sea-serpent of a unique pattern, both as to shape and color, somewhere near the Straits of Sunda, and who were so terribly frightened that as soon as they reached port they went before a magistrate and solemnly swore never to touch—that is to say, swore to the truth of their story. A little later, a returned sea captain in the Coast Guard service was walking along the shore near Plymouth, England, when he saw a large ship at a distance of about three miles from shore suddenly vanish as though it had made itself air, like a Shakespearean witch. While he was yet wondering at this phenomenon, he saw in the place lately occupied by the vanished ship what he took to be a large steamer with two funnels, but what a little observation proved to be a enormous serpent with two upright dorsal fins, painted with alternate black and white stripes. Had it been night, the snake would doubtless have carried the usual red and green lights, and would have burned a private Coast Guard signal. As nearly as the Coast Guard man could judge, this sea-serpent was six hundred feet long, and there is but little doubt that he had just gorged the vanished ship, and was on the lookout for a tender long-boat or an appetizing life-raft.

Neither of these unhappy British mariners, however, saw sea-serpents to the terrible extent to which the Captain of a British bark has recently seen them. On the 8th of July, 1876, while the bark was off Cape St. Roque, the weather being fine and clear, and the steward opening one of the last half dozen, the Captain noticed an unusual commotion in the water at a distance of about two miles on the lee bow. The warm-hearted sailor steered for the scene of disturbance, thinking that he might, perhaps, find a fragment of wreck bearing the body of some unhappy fellow-being with a bottle in his pocket. He soon, however, discovered the true state of the case. A tremendous battle was in progress between a sperm whale and a sea-serpent, while two other sperm whales, who had formed a ring, were watching the conflict with faces expressive of great alarm. The snake, which was 160 to 170 feet in length and 7 or 8 feet in circumference, had taken two turns with his tail around the whale, bringing the tail a foot and the standing part of him and passing it through the ring, thus making an imperfect but still sufficiently trustworthy "stunail-halyard-bend." Having thus a firm hold of the whale, the serpent was tossing him up in the air and bringing him down again on the surface of the water with a violence that must have proved excessively trying to the whale. The battle did not last long, for the whale soon became totally exhausted, and the serpent sank with him in order to swallow him without the presence of spectators. The two other whales then swam away, too much depressed in spirits to think of sport, and the Captain felt a "cold shiver" run through his frame. Fortunately, he had taken the precaution to lean against the lee-rail, and to keep a firm grasp of the mizen-rigging. He thus escaped making a spectacle of himself by sinking fainting to the deck, and successfully concealed his emotions.

In spite of the care which he naturally took of himself after having received this terrible warning, the Captain saw another serpent eight days after, when about eighty miles from Cape St. Roque. This serpent, with his tail, with some sixty feet of his body out of the water, and grimly scrutinized the bark as if in search of the unhappy Captain. This fearless mariner instantly shouted, "Gimmexaxe," and the carpenter having brought him the best axe on board the vessel, he carefully emptied his boots overboard, to avoid any attack in the rear, and announced that, if the sea-serpent waited to attack an honest and sober sailor, he would show him who was the master of that vessel. The monster, however, thought better of it; and slowly disappeared, when the Captain was escorted to his cabin by the steward, where he subsequently wrote out a full account of the affair for the benefit of the London medical journals and temperance societies.

Why this account was not published until a year and a half after the affair took place we are not informed; neither is it known whether the Captain has changed his habits, or is still in danger of another attack. There is no doubt, however, that his case is rather the worst on record. Other mariners have seen sea-serpents of great size and ferocity, some of which have shown a persistence in coiling themselves around the spectator's neck and throwing themselves away in his path, which must have been very trying; but a sea-serpent engaged in beating the breath out of a whale is quite unprejudiced. The Captain makes a feeble attempt to excuse himself by referring to the prolonged heat of the weather in the neighborhood of Cape St. Roque. This is not an excuse which can be accepted. If the weather was not the Captain should have tried cold baths and

light diet, and should have avoided heating beverages with the utmost care. It is certainly to be hoped that he is a thoroughly reformed man, but the public would have more confidence in him, if he had honestly confessed his fault without attempting to apologize for it.

It is plain that something must be done to improve the condition of the British mercantile marine. Where one Captain confesses that he has seen a sea-serpent, there are probably a dozen others who keep their own counsel. It is a terrible thought that at this moment there may be a hundred vessels at sea, under the command of men who are seeing sea-serpents day and night. Where is Mr. Pittman, that he does not expose this frightful source of danger to life and property, and insist that no vessel should be permitted to go to sea except in charge of a Captain who is a member of the Good Templars or the Infant Band of Hope?—*American Paper*.

## SAVING EXPENSES.

A Muncion-street man being told that there were several pieces of tin which needed mending, conceived the idea of getting an iron and solder and doing the mending himself. His wife, filled with vague forebodings, perhaps, said that the expenses were such a trifle that it would hardly pay to do it oneself, to which he responded: "I'll admit that in this one instance being in want of repair every little while, and if I had the tools here for fixing it, we are saved just so much expense right along. It may not be much in course of a year, but every little helps, and in time the total would amount to a nice little lump. We don't want the Astors lugging off all the money in the country, by gracious." He got the iron—one dollar—and fifty cents' worth of solder, and ten cents' worth of rosin. He came home with these things and went into the kitchen, looking so proud and happy that his wife would have been glad he got them were it not for an overpowering dread of an impending muddle. He called for the articles needing repair. His wife brought him all the tin. "Where's the rest? Bring 'em all out 'an' let me make a job of it while I'm about it." He got them all, and seemed to be disappointed that there were not more of them. He pushed the tin on the fire, and got a milkpan invested on his knee, and with the solder in his hand, waited for the right heat. "That iron only cost a dollar, and it'll never wear out, and do twenty-five dollars' worth of mending," he exclaimed to his wife. Pretty soon the iron was at right heat, he judged. He rubbed the rosin about the hole which was to be repaired, held the stick of solder over it, and carefully applied the iron. It was an intensely interesting moment. His wife watched him with feverish interest. He said, speaking laboriously, as he applied the iron: "The—only—thing—I—regret—about—this—is—that—I—didn't—think—of—getting—this—before—me." Then there ascended through the ceiling and up into the very vault of heaven the awfullest yell that woman ever heard, and the same instant the soldering-iron flew over the stove, and the pan went clattering along the floor, and the bar of solder struck against the wall with so much force as to smash right through both the plaster and lath. And before her horrid gasp danced her husband in an ecstasy of agony, sobbing, screaming, and holding on to his left leg desperately, as if it was made of solid gold, and studded with diamonds. "Get the camphor, why don't you?" he yelled. "Send for a doctor! I'm a dead man!" he shouted. Just then his gasp rested on the soldering-iron. In an instant he caught it up and hurled it through the window without the preliminary of raising the ash. It was some time before the thoroughly frightened and confused woman learned that some of the molten solder had run through the hole in the pan and on to his leg, although she knew from the first that something of an unusual nature had occurred.—*Danbury News*.

## THE POINT OF THE JOKE.

Mr. Sniffin was at a dinner party given a few days ago at Judge Pittman's. While the company were at the table Sniffin said, in a low voice:—"By the way, did you read that mighty good thing of Adele's the other day, about the woman over in Pen-cader? It was one of the most amusing things that ever came under my observation. The woman's name, you see, was Emma. Well, sir, there were two young fellows paying attention to her, and after she'd accepted one of them, the other also proposed to her, and as she felt certain that the first one wasn't in earnest she accepted the second one also. So a few days later both of 'em called at the same time, both claimed her hand, and both insisted on marrying her at once. Then of course she found herself face to face with a mighty unpleasant—unpleasant—situation—let's see, what'd the word be?—Unpleasant—or—er—Blamed if I haven't forgotten that word." "Predisposed," suggested Judge Pittman. "No, that's not it. What's the name of that thing with two horns? Unpleasant—or—er—hang it, it's gone clear out of my mind." "A cow," hinted Miss Griddle. "No, not a cow." "Maybe it's a buffalo," remarked Dr. Potts. "No, no kind of an animal. Something else with two horns. Mighty queer I can't recall it." "Perhaps it's a brass band," observed Butterwick. "Or a man who's had a couple of drinks," suggested Peter Lamb. "Of course not." "You don't mean a fire company?" asked Mr. Pittman. "No—no. That's the confused queerest thing I ever heard of, that I can't remember that word, said Mr. Sniffin, getting warm, and beginning to feel miserable. "Well, give us the rest of the story without it," said the judge. "That's the mischief of it," said Mr. Sniffin. "The whole joke turns on that infernal word." "Two horns did you say?" asked Dr. Potts. "Maybe it is a catfish." "Or a snail," remarked the judge. "No—no—none of those." "Is it an elephant or a walrus?" asked Mrs. Potts. "I guess I'll have to give it up," said Mr. Sniffin, wiping the perspiration from his brow. "Well, that's the silliest old story I ever ran across," remarked Butterwick to the judge. Then everybody smiled, and Mr. Sniffin excused himself upon the ground that he had to meet a man, and withdrew. The mystery is yet unsolved. I never concocted any such story as that, and I have a faint impression that Sniffin was trying to build one up by bringing that woman's name, Emma, somehow into a pun with the word "dilemma," and I am glad he failed. When a man begins to palm off his infamous jokes on me, the time has come when he can die without being missed.—*May Adair*.

## A WOMAN FOR CHOPS.

The other night I paid my butcher; one of the miracles of these times, you will say. Let me tell you I have all my life been seeking for a butcher whose respect for genius predominated over his love of gain. I could not make out, before I dealt with this man, his excessive desire that I should be his customer; his sly hints, as I passed his shop, that he had "a bit of Southdown, very fine; a sweetbread, perfection; and a calf's foot that was all jolly without bone." The other day he called, and I had him sent up into the painting-room. I found him in great admiration of "Alexander." "Quite alive, sir?" "I am glad you think so," said I. "Yes, sir; but, as I have said often to my sister, you could not have painted that picture, sir. You had not got my meat, sir." "Very true, Mr. Sowerby." "Ah, sir, I have a fancy for genius, sir." "I have you, Mr. Sowerby?" "Yes, sir, Mrs. Siddons has—let me repeat, sir, never was such a woman for chops, sir!" and he drew up his beefy, shiny face, clean shaved, with a clean blue cravat under his chin, a clean jacket, a clean apron, and a pair of hands that would pin an ox to the earth if he was obstreperous. "Ah! sir, she was a wonderful creature!" "She was, Mr. Sowerby." "Ah, sir, when she used to act that there character, you see (but, Lord, such a head! as I say to my sister)—that there woman, sir, that murders a king between 'em." "Oh, Lady Macbeth." "Ah, sir, that's it—Lady Macbeth. I used to get up with the butler behind her carriage when she acted, and I used to see her looking quite wild, and all the people frightened." "Ah, ha, my lady," says I, "if it wasn't for my meat, though, you wouldn't be able to do that." "Mr. Sowerby, you seem to be a man of feeling; you will take glass of wine?" After a bowl or two, down he sat, and by degrees his heart opened. "You see, sir, I have fed Mrs. Siddons, sir; John Kemble, sir; Charles Kemble, sir; Stephen Kemble, sir; Madame Catalani, sir; Morland, the painter; and—I beg your pardon, sir—and you, sir." "Mr. Sowerby, you do me honour." "Madame Catalani, sir, was a wonderful woman for sweetbread; but the Kemble family, sir—the gentlemen, sir—rump-steaks and kidneys in general was their taste; but Mrs. Siddons, sir, she liked chops, sir, as much as you do, sir," etc. I soon perceived that the man's ambition was to feed genius. I shall recommend you to him.—*Letter of Haydon in the First Sons-Strut*.

## MARRIAGE CUSTOMS IN COREA.

When children have reached the age of puberty, their parents betroth and marry them, without consulting them, without troubling themselves about their tastes, and often even against their inclinations. The only thing that is considered, is the rank of the two contracting families; the character and feelings of the future couple are not taken into account at all. The father of the man puts himself into communication with the father of the girl, *viz* vice, if they live near one another, and by letter; if at a distance, they discuss the different conditions of the contract, make all arrangements, and fix upon a day for the ceremony, which appears most favourable according to the calculations of the fortune-tellers. In some respects these preliminaries to marriage, it will be seen, resemble those in vogue among the Chinese. An evening or two before the day appointed for the marriage, the lady obtains the assistance of a friend to put up her hair, and one of the bridegroom's relations or acquaintances does the same for him. Those who are chosen to perform this ceremony are selected with great care, and are called *po-ri-ou* (in Chinese *po-ri-ou*), i. e. "lucky hands." The following is an explanation of this somewhat odd practice. The children of both sexes wear their hair in a single tress which hangs down their backs, and they always go bare-headed; as long as they are unmarried, they are considered children (*ahai*), they are obliged to dress their hair in this way. They can then play childish tricks and pranks, without any notice being taken of them, for they are not supposed to be capable of serious thought or action. But marriage brings civil emancipation, at whatever age it may be contracted, even if the bridegroom be no more than twelve or thirteen years old. Henceforth they are men and women, and must put away childish things; the new wife takes her place among matrons, and the young husband has the right of speaking at meetings of men, and also of wearing a hat for the future! After the hair has been "put up" for marriage the men wear it knotted on the tops of their heads a little to the front. According to ancient tradition, they ought never to cut a single hair off but especially at the capital, young men who wish to turn their personal advantages to account, and avoid wearing too thick a bundle of hair, have the tops of their heads shaved. Married women, on the contrary, not only preserve all their hair, but procure some false hair in addition, in order to make the two braids, in which their hair is arranged, appear as thick as possible; these of all classes at the capital, and ladies of noble rank in the provinces, make with these two braids a species of large chignon, which is kept together by a long silver or copper pin, placed crosswise, and falls back over the neck; among the lower classes in provinces these braids are rolled round the head like a turban knotted over the forehead. Spinster, who object to the holy estate of matrimony, and bachelors who, though well on in life, have not been able to find a help-mate, secretly "put up" their hair themselves, and make believe that they have been married, in order that they may not be treated as children all their lives. This, of course, is a grave violation of national custom but still it is winked at.—*Saturday Ma asine*.

She led him to a sofa, and in a deep bass voice called him her soul's idol, and inquired what his monthly income was. Seeing his gaze fixed on her bosom—constitutor-like mouth she remarked—"Darling, I see you notice my large and beautiful pectus-trip let me explain to you the reason of its unusual size. When I was quite a child I was playing on my puggy's cellar door; it gave way, I was precipitated down into the basement and caught by the mouth on a projecting meat-hook, which ripped up my face and extended my mouth several inches." With his eyes full of sympathetic tears, he rose from the sofa, and replied as he made towards the door—"My angel, you are perhaps mistaken. Probably in the excitement of that awful moment you left your mouth down in the basement and accidentally brought up to the cellar. We shall meet again in a better world." *Adair*.—*American Paper*.

## Quotations.

HONGKONG, April 6, 1877.  
OPIUM.—New Patna, cash... \$582 1/2  
" New Patna, cash... 582 1/2  
" New Patna, cash... 582 1/2  
" Allowance Taels, 12 a 40  
" Old Malwa, cash, 575  
" credit, 580  
" Allowance Taels, 12 a 24  
CAMPHOR... 17 1/2 a 18  
QUICKSILVER... 61 1/2 a 62  
SALTPETRE... 5 7/8 a 6 20

## Exchange.

Bank, on demand... 3/10 1/2  
" 30 days' sight... 3/10 1/2  
" 6 months' sight... 3 11/16 a 3 11/16  
Credits... 3 11/16  
Documentary, 6 months' sight... 3 11/16  
Bombay... 226  
Calcutta... 226  
Shanghai, demand... 72 1/2  
" 30 days' sight... 84 1/2  
Bar Silver, 17, dwt. B... 3 1/2  
Mexicans... 25 80  
Gold Leaf... 5 08  
English Sovereigns... 5 08  
Australian Sovereigns... 5 08  
Discount... 7 a 9

## Shares.

Hongkong Bank, 34  
H.K. Fire Ins. Co., \$537 1/2  
China Fire Ins. Co., \$2,150  
Union Ins. Society of Canton, \$620  
Chinese Insurance Co., \$205  
North China Ins. Co., Tls. 915  
Yongtze Ins. Association, Tls. 610  
H.K. & W. Dock Co., \$1  
H.K. & M. S. Boat Co., \$10  
Hongkong Hotel Co., \$50  
Chinese Imperial Loan, \$108

## Temperature.

(Taken at Messrs. Falconer & Co.'s Premises, Queen's Road.)  
HONGKONG, April 6, 1877.  
BAROMETRE—9 A.M.... 30.240  
Do. 1 P.M.... 30.150  
Do. 4 P.M.... 30.120  
THERMOMETER—9 A.M.... 87 1/2  
Do. 1 P.M.... 69  
Do. 4 P.M.... 70  
Do. (Wet bulb) 9 A.M.... 69  
Do. Do. 1 P.M.... 87  
Do. Do. 4 P.M.... 89  
Do. Maximum... 90  
Do. Minimum over night 65

## Shipping Intelligence.

## HOME SHIPPING.

The following is corrected from the latest London Papers:—

## DEPARTURES.

Nov. 17, Eliza Shaw, from London to Shanghai.  
Nov. 17, America, from Cardiff to Hongkong.  
Nov. 28, Western Chief, from London to Hongkong.  
Nov. 28, Madras, from Cardiff to Hongkong.  
Nov. 28, Hannah Law, from Cardiff to Hongkong.  
Nov. 28, New Era, from Cardiff to Hongkong.  
Dec. 4, Benclutha, from Cardiff to Hongkong.  
Dec. 17, A. E. Vidal, from Hamburg to Hongkong.  
Dec. 17, Carrieks, from London to Hongkong.  
Dec. 19, Channel Queen, from Cardiff to Hongkong.  
Dec. 20, Chinaman, from London to Hongkong.  
Dec. 22, Sophie, from New York to Hongkong.  
Dec. 23, Ino, from Greenock to Swatow.  
Dec. 23, John Nicholson, from New York to Shanghai.  
Dec. 27, Undine, from London to Shanghai.  
Dec. 29, Ulysses (str.), from Liverpool to Shanghai, (leaves S'pore, 8th proximo.)  
Dec. 29, Canaan, from Cardiff to Hongkong.  
Jan. 4, C. R. Bishop, from London to Hongkong.  
Jan. 11, Windhover, from London to Shanghai.  
Jan. 12, Woodhall, from Hamburg to Hongkong.  
Jan. 12, Hope, from London to Hongkong.  
Jan. 16, Gryfe, from Cardiff to Hongkong.  
Jan. 18, Batavia, from Hamburg to Hongkong.  
Jan. 31, Forward Ho, from London to Shanghai.  
Feb. 1, Robert Henderson, from Buryport to Hongkong.  
Feb. 2, Polynesia, from Cardiff to Hongkong.  
Feb. 5, Carrisal, from Cardiff to Hongkong.  
Feb. 8, Daphne, from London to Hongkong.  
Feb. 12, Leading Wind, from Antwerp to Hongkong.  
Feb. 13, Bertha (str.), from Cardiff to Hongkong.  
Feb. 17, Theresa Behn, from Cardiff to Hongkong.  
Feb. 18, Matchless, from Cardiff to Hongkong.  
Feb. 19, Cactus O., from Cardiff to Hongkong.  
Feb. 19, F. F. Lichfield, from Cardiff to Hongkong.  
Feb. 19, Maipu, from Cardiff to Hongkong.  
Feb. 20, Penrith, from London to Hongkong.  
Feb. 22, Enid, from London to Hongkong.  
Feb. 22, Osaka, from London to Hongkong.  
Feb. 22, Belted Will, from London to Shanghai.  
LOADING FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS:  
At London.—Steamers via Suez Canal:  
Argentina... Candia  
Flours Castle... Glenasmole  
Scindia... Tivoli  
Sailing Vessels:  
Sir Lancelot... Katoow  
City of Aberdeen... Melbrook  
Antwerp... Commissary  
Scindia...  
At Liverpool:  
Anchises (str.)... Ajax (str.)  
C. W. Cochrane... Lord Macaulay  
Glenashley (str.)... Sale of Erin



## INSURANCES.

## THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,

Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

## LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—Two Millions Sterling.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Coals in Matched, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Agents Hongkong &amp; Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

## ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MELOCHES &amp; Co.,

Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

## CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World, in accordance with the Company's Articles of Association. Two Thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premiums contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT &amp; Co.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

## QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON &amp; Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

## NORTH BRITISH &amp; MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Underigned, AGENTS at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of \$10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN &amp; Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1876.

## THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

OF

His Majesty King George The First, A. D. 1720.

THE Underigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding \$5,000 on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE &amp; Co.,

Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

## MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of \$10,000 on any one first class risk, or to the extent of \$15,000 on adjoining risks at current rates.

A Discount of 20% allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE &amp; Co.,

Hongkong, January 8, 1876.

## MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Underigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE &amp; Co.,

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

## Mails.



STEAM FOR

Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle,

Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi,

Ancona, Venice, Mediter-

ranean Ports, Southampton

and London;

ALSO,

Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and

Australia.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM

NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steam-ship

KHYA, Captain LEE, will leave

this on THURSDAY, the 12th April, at

Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to

A. LIND, Superintendent.

Hongkong, April 2, 1877. ap12

## U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP

COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA

OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND THROUGH

AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer CITY OF

TOKIO, will be despatched for San

Francisco, via Yokohama, on SATURDAY,

the 14th April, 1877, at 3 P.M., taking

Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the

United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills

of Lading are issued for transportation

to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San

Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and

South America, and to New York and

Europe via OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

A Steamer of the Mail Steam S. S. Com-

pany will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea

Ports, about same date, and make close

connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection

of various lines of Steamers to England,

France and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until

4 P.M., 13th April. Parcel Packages

will be received at the office until 5 P.M.

same day; all Parcel Packages should be

marked to address in full; value of same

is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland

Cargo should be sent to the Company's

Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the

Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For security's sake, Shippers of Overland

Cargo are requested to endorse on the

Envelopes the Marks and Nos. of Packages

Shipped, to correspond with those in their

Bills of Lading.

For further information as to Passage

and Freight, apply to the Agency of the

Company, No. 16, Praya Central.

RUSSELL &amp; Co., Agents.

Hongkong, March 21, 1877. ap14

## Occidental &amp; Oriental Steam-

Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND

PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED

STATES AND EUROPE,

IN CONNECTION WITH THE

CENTRAL

and

UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING

RAILROAD COMPANIES

AND

ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "GAELIC" will be de-

spatched for San Francisco via Yok-

ohama, on TUESDAY, the 1st May,

at 3 P.M., taking Cargo and Passengers

for Japan, the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with

Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until

4 P.M. of the 30th Inst. Parcel Packages

will be received at the Office until 5 P.M.

same day; all Parcel Packages should be

marked to address in full; value of same

is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6

months are issued at a reduction of 20 per

cent, on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight

or Passage, apply to the Agency of the

Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, April 8, 1877. my1

## Intimations.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE

Chinese Mail.

TWO cents a character for the first 100

characters, and one cent a character

beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and

half price for repetitions during the first

week. Subsequent weeks' insertions will

be charged only one half the amount of the

first week's charge. Advertisements for

half a year and longer will be allowed a

deduction of 25 per cent on the total amount,

and contracts for more favourable terms

can be made.

Efforts have been made to establish

Agents for circulating the Chinese Mail in all

the ports and in the interior of China, all

the ports in Japan, in Saigon, Singapore,

Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the

Philippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru

and other places which Chinese frequent.

When the list of Agencies is completed,

it will be published. Agents have been

already established in most of the above

places, and in important ports more than

one agent has been appointed at each.

CHUN AYIN,

Manager.

Hongkong, February 28, 1874.

## Intimations.

W. BALL,  
CHINA DISPENSARY.

IMPORTER OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS,  
DRUGGISTS' Sundries, TOILET  
REQUISITES, PATENT MEDI-  
CINES AND PERFUMES.

Prescriptions Dispensed with Carefulness,  
and Prompt Attention.

PRAYA WEST, HONGKONG,

Near the Canton Steamer's Wharf.

Hongkong, July 13, 1876.

## HONG LISTS.

Circular, large sheet.

THE AMENDED HONG LIST

in English and Chinese, con-

taining the Names of all the most

important Companies, Institutions

and Mercantile Houses in the

Colony.

Price, 25 cents each; or \$2.50

per dozen.

At the "China Mail" Office.

## NOTICE.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

FROM and after the Chinese New Year's

day (February 17, 1874) the Chinese

Mail will be issued DAILY instead of

WEEKLY as heretofore. No change, how-

ever, will be made in the price of subscrip-

tion, which will remain at \$4 per annum.

The charges for advertisements are now

assimilated to those of the China Mail.

The unusual success which has attended

the Chinese Mail makes it an admirable

medium for advertisement.

The Conductors guarantee an eventual

circulation of one thousand copies. It is

already the most influential native journal

published, and enjoys considerable prestige

at the Ports of China and Japan, and at

Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Fran-

cisco and Australia.

For terms, &amp;c., address

Ma CHUN AYIN,

Manager.

China Mail Office,

17th February, 1874.

## Now Ready.

"THE CHINA REVIEW,"

No. 4, Vol. V.

Annual Subscription, Six Dollars and

a Half.

## CONTENTS.

Essays on the Chinese Language, (Continued

from page 12.)

Deer Stalking in China.

Chinese Dialects.

Chinese Intercourse with the Countries of

Central and Western Asia during the

Fifteenth Century, Part II. (Continued

from page 12.)

A Legend of the Peking Bell-Tower.

A Chinese Hornbook.

The Law of Inheritance.

A Chinese Dictionary in the Cantonese

Dialect.

Short Notices of New Books and Literary

Intelligence.

Notes and Queries.—

A Chinese Dictionary in the Cantonese

Dialect.

"Watching Spirits."

Chinese Folk-lore.

Yin and Yang, according to Aristotle.

Piglin English.

Gosche's "Werther" in China.

Chinese Music.

White Ants.

Books Wanted, Exchanges, &amp;c.

China Mail Office,

Hongkong, March 20, 1877.

## WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use

of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now

ready at this Office—Price, \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

## NEWS FOR HOME.

The Overland China Mail.

(The oldest Overland Paper in China.)

PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE

IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Containing from 12 to 24 columns of closely

printed matter.

THIS Mail Summary is compiled from

the Daily China Mail, is published

twice a month on the morning of the

English Mail's departure, and is a re-

cord of each fortnight's current history

of events in China and Japan, con-

tributed in original reports and collated

from the journals published at the various

ports in those Countries.

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